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Sent: 12/30/2020 7:47:19 PM
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Subject: FW: FINAL OMNIBUS BILL TEXT including "Energy Act of 2020"
Attachments: HR133 everything else.pdf

Page 28 also had language about the industrial sections:

Title VI – Industrial and Manufacturing Technologies

Section 6001. Purpose.

Section 6001 outlines the purposes of the title, which are to encourage the development and evaluation of technologies that increase the technological and economic competitiveness of U.S. industry and manufacturing and decrease the emissions of nonpower industrial sectors.

Section 6002. Coordination of research and development of energy efficient technologies for industry.

Section 6002 updates the American Energy Manufacturing Technical Corrections Act to ensure references in the Act reflect the current organization of DOE.

Section 6003. Industrial emissions reduction technology development program.

Section 6003 establishes a cross-cutting RDD&CA program to further development and commercialization of economic and competitive technologies that reduce emissions from nonpower industrial sectors. The program focuses on several areas, including reducing emissions from production processes for iron, steel, aluminum, cement, and chemical production, as well as from high temperature heat generation. The program also encourages leveraging smart manufacturing and sustainable manufacturing; increasing energy efficiency; using alternative materials and developing net-zero emissions fuels. It further focuses on reducing emissions from shipping, aviation, and long-distance transportation; using carbon capture; and harnessing high-performance computing to develop technologies in these focus areas.

Section 6004. Industrial Technology Innovation Advisory Committee.

Section 6004 authorizes a Federal Advisory Committee composed of members from relevant federal agencies, labor groups, academia, national labs, nonprofit organizations, State government, and industry. The advisory committee is directed to work with the Secretary of Energy to develop missions and goals of the program established in Section 6003, as well as to develop a strategic plan on how to achieve those goals.

Section 6005. Technical assistance program to implement industrial emissions reduction.

Section 6005 authorizes a program to provide technical assistance to eligible entities to promote commercial application of technologies that reduce emissions from the sectors identified in Section 6003.

Section 6006. Development of national smart manufacturing plan.

Section 6006 requires the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the National Academies, to develop a national plan for smart manufacturing technology development and deployment to improve domestic manufacturing sector productivity and efficiency.

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Subject: RE: FINAL OMNIBUS BILL TEXT including "Energy Act of 2020"

Attached is a nice section-by-section summary of all the provisions in the bill unrelated to Covid-19 relief or government funding (i.e., “everything else”). The EE provisions in the Energy Bill are addressed on pp. 22-23.

Joe

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Subject: FINAL OMNIBUS BILL TEXT including "Energy Act of 2020"

All,

Here is link the full (5593 pages) omnibus bill including the Energy Act of 2020 (500+ pages):
<https://rules.house.gov/sites/democrats.rules.house.gov/files/BILLS-116HR133SA-RCP-116-68.pdf>

The Energy Act begins on p. 3194; Title I (Energy Efficiency) runs from pp. 3196-3288.

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Subject: RE: Congressional leaders reach deal on clean energy package -- DRAFT TEXT OF THE ENERGY ACT OF 2020

Hi team,

We will circulate a detailed summary once we have the final language of what is included in the stimulus/omnibus law this week. But from this draft a few points of note:

- A new recognition program for schools
- Joint EPA-DOE report on EE in data centers as well as other direction on that topic (and an update to the previous national lab report)
- EPA and DOE joint work on IT technology that saves energy including a federal building energy scorecard
- New “Federal Smart Building Program” (including reference to Better Building Challenge doing an accelerator)
- WAP: Adding RE as eligible; ability to update regulations to include health and safety benefits and other non-energy benefits; new competitive grants
- A lot on federal performance contracting
- Several topics on energy-water nexus, including to FEMP on a new energy-water recognition program
- CHP TA program

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Subject: RE: Congressional leaders reach deal on clean energy package -- DRAFT TEXT OF THE ENERGY ACT OF 2020

All,

Attached is the draft text for a compromise, bipartisan energy bill (Energy Act of 2020) that is expected to be attached to the omnibus to be passed this week (maybe today). The Energy Efficiency Title has 14 sections (1001 thru 1014) and include several EE topics of interest to CPPD:

- 1001. Coordination of energy retrofitting assistance for schools.
- 1002. Use of energy and water efficiency measures in Federal buildings.
- 1003. Energy efficient data centers.
- 1004. Energy efficient and energy saving information technologies.
- 1005. Extended Product System Rebate Programs (electric motors).
- 1006. Energy Efficient Transformer Rebate Program.
- 1008. Modifications to the ceiling fan energy conservation standard.
- 1011. Weatherization Assistance Program.
- 1013. CHP Technical Assistance Partnership Program.

Let me know if you have any questions.

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Subject: Congressional leaders reach deal on clean energy package

POLITICS

Congressional leaders reach deal on clean energy package



Senate Energy and Natural Resources Chairwoman Lisa Murkowski (R-Alaska) and ranking member Joe Manchin (D-W.Va.) have been working to include energy legislation in a broad year-end package. Francis Chung/E&E News

Lawmakers negotiating a broad clean energy innovation package between the House and Senate have reached a compromise that enables the legislation to hop onto the upcoming omnibus spending deal, sources said today.

The agreement — finalized in bill text and approved by leadership of both parties, according to three sources familiar with the negotiations — would represent the first major overhaul of the nation's energy policies in over a decade.

Language on hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), which contribute to global warming, would be a significant step by the current Congress on climate.

The omnibus is expected to be released early this week as Congress looks to wrap up fiscal 2021 spending negotiations ahead of the Saturday funding deadline. The HFCs mandates and the energy bill framework are dependent on appropriators reaching an omnibus agreement.

In total, the new bill, dubbed the "Energy Act of 2020," would allocate some \$35.2 billion in spending authorizations for clean energy research and demonstration projects over the next decade.

The deal comes as President-elect Joe Biden is likely to name his energy and environment leadership team, including his pick to lead the Department of Energy, within the coming days.

The compromise bill includes more in authorized spending than the \$23.5 billion originally allocated in the Senate's bill, [S. 2657](#), from Energy and Natural Resources Chairwoman Lisa Murkowski (R-Alaska) and ranking member Joe Manchin (D-W.Va.).

The final bill, however, would include less in authorized spending than the \$135 billion in the House-passed energy bill, [H.R. 4447](#).

With sections covering advanced nuclear, carbon capture, direct air capture, storage, wind, solar and efficiency, among other subjects, the final bill captures much of what attracted bipartisan support for the two initial packages.

That includes climate-focused efforts, including a section dedicated to research and development on industrial emissions and energy efficiency requirements for schools and federal buildings.

Progressive environmental groups had started to align against the emerging deal, fearing its emphasis on carbon capture technology and advanced nuclear research — two areas that many greens see as a distraction from efforts to decarbonize the economy.

But with the energy bill likely becoming part of the omnibus spending package — a must-pass bill before Congress departs for the year-end holidays — such opposition is likely to be muted.

Still, Democrats have focused on describing aspects of the clean energy bill as a form of a "down payment" for future climate action.

According to a Democratic fact sheet circulated to allies earlier today, the compromise energy bill represents "balanced investment in Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy programs and Office of Fossil Energy programs."

Also sure to anger some environmental groups, a version of Murkowski's critical minerals bill made the cut.

Democrats had taken issue with the provision, but it appears negotiations have "pared down" the original language. Details have yet to be released.

Left out of the negotiations were provisions dedicated to establishing voluntary energy efficiency building codes for state and local governments to adopt.

Backed by Sens. Rob Portman (R-Ohio) and Jeanne Shaheen (D-N.H.) for nearly a decade, the measure proved troublesome with conservatives and homebuilders.

The building code provisions and legislation to address HFCs have been major obstacles to an energy reform package.

Comments from the Senate floor this afternoon from Minority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-N.Y.) suggest a compromise on HFCs will be part of the accord.

"That is one of the biggest victories to fight global warming in a very long time," Schumer said.